Revised Synopsis

A Comparative Study of Socio- Economic Correlates of Labour Migration in Selected Zones of India with Special Reference to Pre & Post Globalisation of Indian Economy

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"It occurred to me that no matter where I lived, geography could not save me."

Isabel Wilkerson,

The Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America's Great Migration

IMF defines globalization as

"The growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through increasing volume and variety of cross border transaction in goods and services and of international capital flows and also through the more rapid and widespread diffusion of technology"

Globalization

Globalization is not a new phenomenon in today's world. The concept of globalization was firstly introduced by father of modern economics Sir Adam Smith in the year 1776 through the book "Wealth of Nation". Globalization is a basically a socio economic term where people think globally act locally.

There was a significant increase in the quality and quantity of the products during industrial revolution which came into existence in 19th century as a result of globalisation.

After the First World War the phase of pre globalisation came to an end. The First World War has adverse effect in economic scenario because it lad to great depression and gold standard crises in later part of 1920th century and early 1930th century.

After the Second World War globalisation came into the existence by which the world leaders break down borders for fostering trade relation between different countries. During this period the country like India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and some countries in South America became independent these countries started their own economic system and made established trade relation with the rest of the world. Globalization promotes the international integration arising from the interchange the world views, products and ideas as well as culture. The purpose of globalisation is to open the portals for each and every nation in different fields. The world globalisation does not mean that all the nations join their hands to create a kind of synergy to do business and any commercial, cultural and educational activities by which all participant should beneficiary.

Globalization has following significant advantages like movement of labour in all over world for jobs, transfer of services and information in significant way, facilitated movements of capital and goods, international market growth etc.

Globalization refers to process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, and ideas and other aspects of culture.

India and globalization

In 1990, the finance minister Dr. Man Mohan Singh feels the need of globalization and initiated the economic liberalization plan. As a result India became one of the fast economic growing countries in the world. In current scenario India has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world with an average growth rate of around 6-7 %. There has also been a significant rise in the per capita income and the standard of living. Poverty has also reduced by around 10 %. The service industry has a share of around 54% of the annual Gross Domestic Product while the industrial and agricultural sectors share around 29% and 17% respectively. Due to the process of globalization, the exports have also improved significantly. Globalization has really out a positive impact on today's economy and it is expected to develop in the years to come.

Migration

Migration is an important feature of human civilization and it's a global phenomenon in modern times. Due to globalization and expansion of transportation and communication, it has become a part of globalise process of industrialization and urbanization. In several countries, it has been observed that industrialization and economic development has been accompanied by huge scale movements of people from rural to urban area and one district to another district, one state to another state.

Migration has been defined as crossing of the boundary of a legal, political and administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time. It includes the movement of people from one place to another place for hope of gaining advance opportunities, new high standard of living, jobs etc.

According to classical theories, migration is a rational decision made by an individual or group of person to move from one undeveloped place to a developed place to gain new opportunities.

Causes of Migration

In India or other countries migration pattern is not a new phenomenon. It is mostly influenced by uneven pattern of development and socio-economic structure. There are various reasons for migration and it may vary from country to country and over periods of time.

Some important factors which motivate people to move from one undeveloped place to another developed place. It may broadly classify into various categories like economical, social, political and demographic factors.

The reasons for migration can be divided into two main groups; **Pull** and **Push Factor**.

- Push factors are those in their old place which force people to move.
- Pull factors are those factors which encourage people to move. They include better job opportunity, better education etc.

Push Factors:

- **Economic Factors:**
    a) Lack of employment
    b) Natural disasters (earthquake, floods)
    c) Lack of food & shelter

d) Lower standard of living

- **Social Factors:**
  a) Lack of health care
  b) Lack of educational opportunities
  c) Lack of religious tolerance

- **Political Factors:**
  a) Unfair legal system
  b) Lack of government tolerance
  c) War and terrorism activity

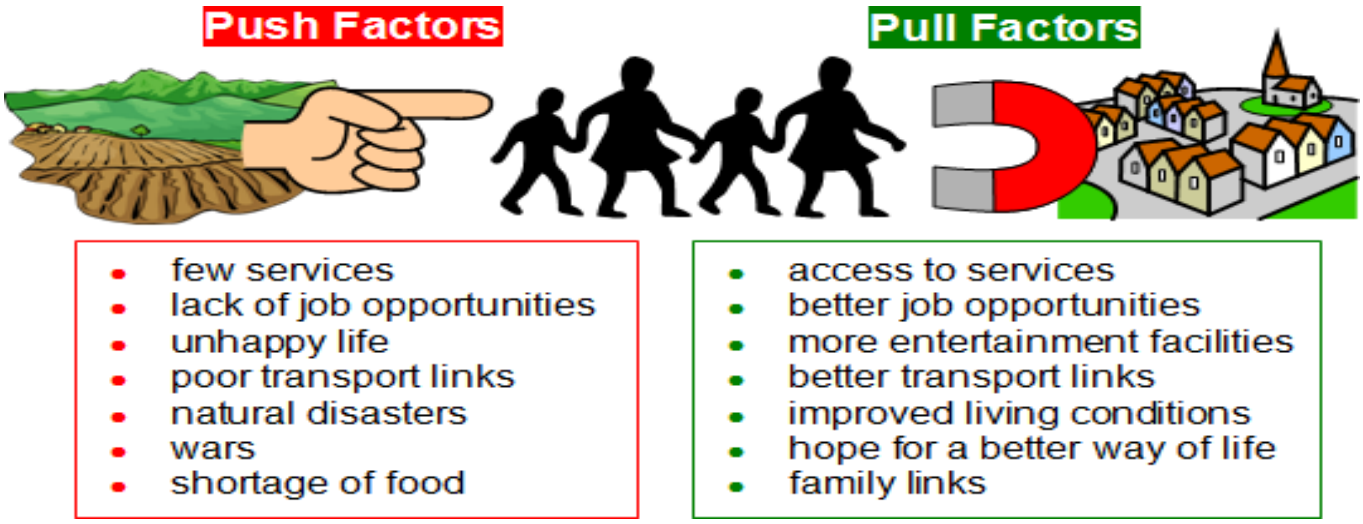
- **Demographic factors:**
  a) Lower rate of population

Pull Factors:

- **Economic factors:**
  a) Hope for better employment
  b) Need more money and food
  c) Better shelter
  d) Hope for family to have a higher standard of living
- **Social factors:**
  a) Encouragement from family & friends
  b) Better health care
  c) Better educational health
  d) Religious tolerance
- **Political factors**:
  a) To gain protection under the law
  b) Right to vote and freedom from persecution
  c) Safety

- **Demographic factors:**
  b) Marriage
  c) Increasing rate of population

Several push and pull factors influence to migration. India has high levels of regional and zonal inequality in terms of population distribution and development indicators like education and infrastructure conditions. Most of the states are very poor in education and infrastructure facilities. Specially BIMARU states conditions is very poor in terms of infrastructure and other developing facilities. Hence a large number of people migrant from these areas like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan.



Source:http://blogs.swa-jkt.com/swa/11510/2013/03/05/rural-urban-migration-in-jakarta-indonesia/

It is reported that during recent years there is high rate of internal migration in India, it is due to search for better employment and better education facilities.

TYPES OF MIGRATION:

Migration can be classified into two broad categories according to movement of people:

- External (International migration)
- Internal (National migration)

Internal migration is very high in comparison to External migration.

International labour migration

International Labour Migration has received increasing international attention in the past two decades as more other countries are affected by international migration and want to enhance the benefits that can be derived from it as well as the way labour migration flows are managed. Migration constitutes a challenge for destination countries as they have to balance the needs of domestic business and labour markets with the views and needs of their own citizens, as well as the rights and protection of labour migrants.

International migration has two types of effect that is beneficial and detrimental effects. If the migration constitutes a large number of skilled manpower, then it is consider as detrimental effect and if the country receives foreign currency in the form of remittance, then the migration is beneficial. On the other hand, in receiving countries people believe that the migration is beneficial when it fills up the shortage and unskilled manpower. But such type of migration may adversely affect the wage level and employment opportunity of natives. When the migrants become permanent residents in some cases, they induce changes in social & cultural characteristics of receiving countries. For example after world war two many migrates became permanent resident of Germany under German guest worker programme of 1960-70s which helped to rebuild the country.

National Migration: Indian Context

In India basically two types of migration is available first Interstate and Intrastate migration. Interstate migration is very high in comparison to intrastate migration. Labour migration is very complex phenomena in modern times. In some part of India, three out of five households include a migrant.

Mainly two types of labour migration are in practice in India; **Planned or skilled migration** and **Unplanned or unskilled migration**.

- Skilled or planned migration – it relates with mental work of labour. They have some skills & knowledge for any proper work.
- Unskilled or unplanned – it relates with physical work. They have not any skill for any proper work.

In the context of India unskilled migration is more in comparison to skilled migration.

Trend & pattern of migration in India - Overview

Internal migration is very huge issue in India where many factors are influencing here like social and economical. India is geographically divided into 28 states and 7 union territories. According to census 2001, the total population of India is 1028 million consisting of 532 million males and 496 million females.

Migration pattern is very huge from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. According to World Bank Survey 1998, 95% of the Bihari labour migrants.

According to the "International Organization for Migration "websites, the total number of migrants has increased over the past 10 years from 150 million in 2000 to 214 million in 2010. This means that 3.1 percent of the world's population is migrants; this percent has remained relatively stable over the past decade. The percent of migrants charge vastly depending on the country of origin. On the other hand India has a low percent of international migrants 0.4 percent respectively.[1]

The 2009 Human Development report notes that 37% of the world's migrants move from developing countries to developed countries. Most migrants, (60%) move within countries of the same category of development. Only 3% of migrants moved from developed countries to developing countries. Half of all migrants moved within their own region, while 40% moved to a neighbouring country.[2]

"According to 2001 Census about 30% of the total population of the country where migrated from the last residence. This figure indicates an increase of around 37% from the census 1991. Among the total migrants 18% are of male migration and 45% are of female migration. 80% of the total migrants where within the state and 13% where inter-state migration.

Among the male migrants 79% moved within the state of enumeration while 21% moved between states. Among the female migrant 90% where intra-state migration and 10% where inter-state migrant.

Male migrants from rural to urban areas emerged as the most prominent accounting for 47%. In census 2001, the reason behind the migration has been classified into seven broad groups like work/employment, business, education, marriage, moved at birth, moved with family and others."[3]

Migration Pattern in India according to census 2001.

[1] Website of International Organization for Migration.
[2] 2009 Human Development Report.
[3] Census data of Migration 1991, 2001.

- Migration by Place of last residence

Total migration by last residence	**314.5 million**
Duration less than 1 year	8.80 million
Duration 1 to 4 year	47.2 million
Duration 5 to 9 year	42.1 million
Duration 10 to 19 year	69.4 million
Duration 20 year and above	101.0 million

Reasons for migration (duration last decade) as per census 2001.

- Total migrants by last residence (0-9 year) – 98.3 million

Reasons:

Work / Employment	**14.4 million (14.7%)**
Business	1.1 million (1.2%)
Education	2.9 million (3.0%)
Marriage	43.1 million (43.8%)
Moved after Birth	6.5 million (6.7%)
Moved with household	20.6 million (21.0%)
Other	9.5 million (9.7%)

Migration streams (During last decade)

- Rural to rural migration within country – 53.3 million
- Rural to urban migration – 20.5 million
- Urban to rural migration – 6.2 million
- Urban to urban migration – 14.3 million

Migration profile of some important states (Duration 0 – 9 years)

- Uttar Pradesh (-2.6 million)
- Bihar (-1.7 million)

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were the two states with largest number of net migrants migrating out of the state.

Legal Provision:

The government of India made an enactment in 1979 of the "Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and condition of service) Act 1979". Through the act covers only interstate migrant, it lays

down that contractors must pay timely wages equal or higher than the minimum wages, providing suitable residential accommodation, prescribed medical facilities, protective clothing, notify accidents and causalities to specified authorities and kin. The Act provides for the right to raise industrial disputes in the provincial jurisdiction where they work or in their home province. The act sets penalties including imprisonment for non-compliance.

Migration Issues: Global Platforms

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

The GFMD4 is a global dialogue on migration and development issues that occurs annually. There are currently 155 governments taking part in the process. They discuss the global implications of international migration and the mutually beneficial interaction between migration and development. The GFMD evolved out of the United Nations High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2006.[4]

The ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Right of Migrant Workers

During the 12th Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit on 13 January 2007 in Cebu, the Philippines, the Heads of State of ASEAN member countries signed the Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers[5]. ASEAN members, comprising countries of origin and destination for labour migrants, declared that they would take measures in order to protect and promote the rights of labour migrants. In accordance with national laws, regulations, and policies, ASEAN members are required to take action for the benefit of labour migrants by promoting decent, humane, productive, dignified and remunerative employment for labour migrants and creating re-integration and human resource development programmes for returned migrant workers. ASEAN member countries also cooperate to strengthen their capacities, share best practices and facilitate data sharing among themselves to prevent and curb people smuggling and trafficking.

ICM (The India Centre for Migration)

The India Centre for Migration (ICM) formerly known as Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE) is a 'not for profit' society established by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) in July, 2008 to serve as a think tank on all matters relating to 'International Migration'

Freedom of Movement

A human right comprising three basic elements: freedom of movement within the territory of a country (Art. 13(1), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948: “Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.”), the right to leave any country and the right to return to his or her own country (Art. 13(2), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948: "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. See also Art. 12,

[4] The Global Forum on Migration and Development - http://www.gfmdathens2009.org/index.php?id=10&L=0

[5] The ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers http://www.aseansec.org/19264.htm

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Freedom of movement is also referred to in the context of freedom of movement arrangements between States at the regional level (e.g. European Union).[6]

Migration Studies

Present State of Knowledge

With the intension to know the present state of related field the researcher carried out an extensive survey of 20 related studies national or international both.

- 10 studies related with international research works.
- 10 studies related with national research works.

International Research Study

S.NO	TITLE	AUTHOR NAME & YEAR	PUBLICATION	ABSTRACT & CONCLUSION
1	Redrawing the Boundaries of Membership: Labor Migrants in the UN Convention on Migrant Workers, NAFTA, and the European Union	Anderson, J. T.(2013)	School of Global studies university of Gothenburg, School of Business & social science, university of Roehamption	In this study research suggests that while labour migrants are afforded some rights, the Provision of 'negative rights,' focusing on the protection from harm is dominant. Social, political, and economic rights remain more complicated, while rights related to direct economic support are generally the most contested. New spaces of inclusion and participation can help individuals enact certain aspects of citizenship; however these protections remain less robust than formal citizenship. Finally, decisions about how to draw the boundaries of citizenship as form of "social closure" (Brubaker 1992), remain unclear as states struggle to define who is included and who is not.
2	LABOUR MIGRATION FROM CENTRAL ASIA TO RUSSIA	Myhre, M. H. (2012)	Labour migration from Central Asia to Russia – State Management of Migration Marthe Handå Myhre	In this study researcher said that Russia has become a large scale recipient of labour migrants from Central Asia. Unemployment and low wages in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan have made people travel north to what used to be the centre of the former Soviet Union – a state entity that these now

[6] http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-migration/key-migration-terms-1.html#skilled-migrant

			http://www.duo.uio.no/ Print: Reprosentralen, University of Oslo 2012	independent states, a little more than some 20 years ago, all belonged to. Currently, Russia is facing a demographical crisis with dramatic population decline especially among the working-age group of the population. As such, access to work force from abroad can rightly be seen as a resource for the Russian state. Due to a persistent visa-free regime entrance, Russia is easily accessible for citizens of all the three Central Asian states mentioned. The length of their stay, however, is limited, and there are procedures for prolonging it, as well as for obtaining the right to work in Russia. Although experts claim that there is a need for immigration, these views are not shared by Russian citizens in general. On the contrary, anti-migration sentiments are quite widespread, and there are people claiming that the presence of labour migrants are worsening the situation for the local population; when it comes to work access as well as wage levels. The large presence of migrants, however, confirms that there is a demand for the cheap labour that they provide. As such, the field of migration is for the state a mine field of contradictory interests. This thesis investigates the Russian state‟s management of labour migration from Central Asia; the state‟s concrete regulations and their consequences. It acquaints the reader with recent law amendments in the sphere of migration as well as bringing in the perspective and experiences of other actors involved in the processes of migration management in Russia. The state, as it will become evident, is not at all that capable and fine-tuned in its migration management.
3	The impact of welfare systems on immigration: An analysis of	Schulzek, N. (2012)	Migration Studies Unit London School of Economics and Political	In this study, the impact of welfare on humanitarian and voluntary migration is examined. The primary research question addressed is whether generous welfare states are magnets for labour migrants and

	welfare magnets as a pull-factor for asylum seekers and labour migrants		Science Houghton Street London WC2A 2AE ISSN 1758-499X Feb 2012.	asylum seekers. More precisely, it will be answered whether welfare provisions and the specific types of welfare regimes – the social democratic, the corporatist and the liberal model – help to explain immigration patterns to 16 OECD countries between 1985 and 2002. A cross-sectional, time-series analysis using a fixed-effects-vector decomposition model confirms that high levels of welfare provisions pull asylum seekers, whereas labour migrants are deterred by a high deco modification factor. Social-democratic welfare states pull refugees and deter economic migrants. Corporatist regimes pull both categories of immigrants. Liberal welfare states deter refugees, but, surprisingly, do not pull labour migrants. These results challenge the widely held assumption that labour migrants are strongly attracted to liberal welfare states and their business-friendly economies. Furthermore, the results suggest adding additional pull-factor *welfare* to the classical push-and pull-model by Lee (1966). Hence, heterogeneous preferences of humanitarian and labour migrants regarding welfare provisions in different regimes should be taken into consideration from policymakers while establishing efficient immigration control policies.
4	The Causes and Effects of International Labor Mobility: Countries 1980-2005Evidence from OECD	Ortega, F., & Peri, G. (2009)	United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Reports Research Paper April 2009	This paper contains three important contributions to the literature on international migrations. First, it compiles a new dataset on migration flows and stocks and on immigration laws for 14 OECD destination countries and 74 sending countries for each year over the period 1980-2005. Second, it extends the empirical model of migration choice across multiple destinations, developed by Grogger and Hanson (2008), by allowing for unobserved individual heterogeneity between migrants and non-migrants. We

				use the model to derive a pseudo-gravity empirical specification of the economic and legal determinants of international migration. Our estimates show that bilateral migration flows are increasing in the income per capita gap between origin and destination. We also find that bilateral flows decrease significantly when the destination countries adopt stricter immigration laws. Third, we estimate the impact of immigration flows on employment, investment and productivity in the receiving OECD countries using as instruments the ”push” factors only in the gravity equation. We find that immigration increases employment one for one, implying no crowding-out of natives. In addition, investment responds rapidly and vigorously, and total factor productivity is not affected. These results imply that immigration increases the total GDP of the receiving country in the short-run one-for-one, without affecting average wages or labor productivity. We also find that the effects of immigration are less beneficial when the receiving economy is in bad economic times
5	Labour Migration in the United Arab Emirates Field Study on Regular and Irregular Migration in Dubai	Suter,B. (2005)	2005 IMER Malmo university Sweden.	This study aims to reveal two fundamental issues. On one hand, it will be shown why a sample of migrant workers came to the United Arab Emirates. Contemporary theories on international migration will be presented to analyze the results of the field study undertaken during four weeks in the emirate of Dubai. On the other hand, living and working conditions for those migrant workers in the UAE are presented. Formal regulations and international conventions are compared to the actual practices in the UAE. Special focus will be given to formal regulations and widespread informal practices that easily generate irregularity.
6	The economic	Drinkwater, S.,	Hamburgisches	This survey reviews both theoretical and

	impact of migration: A survey	Levine, P., Lotti, E.,& Pearlman,J. (2003)	Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv (HWWA) Hamburg Institute of International Economics **2003** ISSN 1616-4814,Germany	empirical papers that examine the economic effects of labour mobility with a particular reference to intra-European migration. We address three broad sets of issues: firstly, the effect that immigration has on the host country's labour market. Although the possible adverse effects that immigration can have on the wage and employment levels of natives are typically examined, immigration may also have a role to play in raising skill levels. This leads to the second broad issue: the effect of migration of a particular skill composition on the long-term (endogenous) growth of the host country. Finally, immigration can have a major economic impact on the source country. These effects can either be positive or negative depending on the interplay between the effects of growth, remittances and the brain drain.
7	Livelihoods and Poverty: The Role of Migration - A Critical Review of the Migration Literature	HAAN, A.D. (1999)	The Journal of Development Studies, 36:2, 1-47, DOI: 10.1080/00220389908422619 London(1999)	This review of the literature concludes that development studies have paid insufficient attention to labour migration, and makes a plea to integrate analyses of migration within those of agricultural and rural development. It emphasizes that population mobility is much more common than is often assumed, and that this has been so throughout human history. In fact, available material suggests that it is as likely that population mobility has decreased as that it has increased. A review of empirical studies shows that it may not be possible to generalize about the characteristics of migrants, or about the effects of migration on broader development, inequality or poverty. The review concludes that, given the importance of migration for the rural livelihoods of many people, policies should be supportive of population mobility, and possibilities should be explored to enhance the positive effects of migration.
8	Immigration	Borjas, G. J.	*Journal of Labor*	This article investigates if the location

	and Welfare Magnets	(1999).	*Economics*, Vol. 17, No. 4, Part 1. (Oct., 1999), pp. 607-637. Published by The University of Chicago Press	choices made by immigrants when they arrive in the United States are influenced by the interstate dispersion in welfare benefits. Income-maximizing behavior implies that foreign-born welfare recipients, unlike their native-born counterparts, may be clustered in the states that offer the highest benefits. The empirical analysis indicates that immigrant welfare recipients are indeed more heavily clustered in high-benefit states than the immigrants who do not receive welfare, or than natives. As a result, the welfare participation rate of immigrants is much more sensitive to changes in welfare benefits than that of natives. He concluded that welfare programs attract immigrants. The choice of migrant's destination correlates positively with the different levels of Welfare provisions in different states in the US.
9	An International labour Migration to developing countries in Asia: A case study of Korea	Kim, J.K. (1996)	Korea Journal Of Population and Development Volume 25, number 2 December 1996.	In this study International labour migration has been an essential feature of capitalist development throughout the world. In the past 10 to 15 years, the newly industrializing economies in Asia underwent a historical change from labour exporter to labour importer status. While structural changes have provided the context for such unprecedented reversal in labour migration, the flow of international labour migration is directly mediated by contradictory and flexible state policies. Unlike the past labour migration from underdeveloped to developed regions of the world, the recent labour migration to developing countries in Asia reveals that the illegalization of foreign labourers is an integral part of their temporary labour importation schemes. Based on a survey research in Korea, this paper points out the inadequacies of existing labour migration theories in explaining labour migration to developing countries in Asia, identifies unique features of labour migration to developing countries, and brings to light

				specific state strategies for maintaining control over both legal and illegal labours.
10	International Labour Migration in a Globalizing Economy	Lucas, R.E. (2008)	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Publications Department 1779 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington.	Although migration has expanded less rapidly than either trade or direct investment, migration has become increasingly contentious. The immediate labour market impacts on host countries appear small and dynamic gains from induced technical progress remain undocumented. Circular migration from low-income countries offers a key safety valve where the home state fails to provide employment and security, but there are dangers from over-dependence on the migration–remittance nexus. The least-developed countries benefit only through south–south migration and are probably harmed by a rapidly expanding brain drain.

National Research Study

S.NO	TITLE	AUTHOR NAME & YEAR	PUBLICATION	ABSTRACT & CONCLUSION
11	Study of Kosi Flood Disaster on Migrant Children of Bihar, India	Dewan, D.R. (2013).	IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 7, Issue 4 **(Jan. - Feb. 2013)**, PP 44-50 e- ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845. www.Iosrjournals.Org	The study examines the effects of sociological and psychological factors on migrant and non-migrant children in Kosi basin. The data obtained by random sampling was based on two sub-groups of Religion (Hindu-Muslim), Gender (Female-Male) and Socio - Economic Status (High-Low). A 2x2x2x2 factorial design was used to study the effect of above mentioned factors on migration of children. General Health Questionnaire (GHQ)-12 was applied to study the mental health of migrant and non-migrant children sample. For Analysis of the obtained data, calculation of percentages was applied. The findings indicate that percentage values of mental health scores of Hindu-Muslim low socio-economic status male-female migrant children sample were much lower than their counterparts. It proves that socio-economic status factors have strong

				impact on mental health of migrant children.
12	Rural Migration, Weather and Agriculture: Evidence from Indian Census Data	Viswanathan, B., and Kumar, K. K. (2012)	Workshop on 4th August, 2012 at MSE, Chennai, at the UNU-WIDER Conference on Climate Change and Development Policy, held on 28-29 September, 2012, in Helsinki, and at the ENMRDTE preconference on Migration and Environment, Clermont-Ferrand, 17 October, 2012	This study explores the three way linkage between weather variability, agricultural performance and internal migration in India at state and district level using Indian Census data. We base all the analyses on a simultaneous equation model for panel data. The elasticity of inter-state out-migration rate with respect to the per capita net state domestic product is approximately (-) 0.75. The crop-wise analysis, on the other hand, shows that the (negative) elasticities are higher and more substantial for rice (-1.85) than for wheat (-0.90). The district-level analysis shows larger magnitudes of estimated change in in-migration rates to relative changes in crop yields. The results suggest that the impact of yield change on the in-migration rate depends on both the inter-play between inter- and intra-district in-migration rates as well as the crop under consideration. The study findings could thus have significant policy relevance, especially in the context of global climate change and the prospect of migration serving as a potential adaptation strategy for people adversely affected by the impact of weather variability on crop yield.
13	Internal Migration in India: Are the Underprivileged Migrating More?	Bhagat, R.B. (2010)	Asia-Pacific Population Journal, Vol 25, No1, pp 27-45.(2010)	The present study revealed that both in- and out-migration rates had a significant positive association with per capita income, percentage of workforce and share of state gross domestic product in the non-agricultural sector. This means that higher income and the sectoral transformation of the economy from the agricultural to the non-agricultural sector tended to be associated with both higher in-migration and higher out-migration rates. By contrast, poverty was not found to be strongly related to increased out-migration at the state level.
14	PATTERNS AND	Mahapatro, S.R.	ISBN 978-81-7791-102-2	The findings of the study also suggest that female migration rates are closely inter-

	DETERMINANTS OF FEMALE MIGRATION IN INDIA: INSIGHTS FROM CENSUS	(2010)	2010, The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore	connected with male migration rates indicating that females accompany males as associational migrants. However, the significance of economic factors, as evident from the study, indicates that there is also an economic motivation behind migration. Hence, it can be stated that even though females accompany their spouses, their economic role is not undermined. The work participation rate of female migrants as compared to female non-migrants increases in rural- urban migration over a period of time as is evident from the data, and suggests that females migrate for employment purposes as well as family ones. In a nutshell, the significance of economic factors in determining female migration should be given greater importance in migration studies.
15	Internal Migration in India: Are the Underclass More Mobile?	Bhagat, R.B. (2009)	26th IUSSP General Population Conference held in Morocco, 27 Sep-2 Oct 2009.	In this study India has seen an upsurge in economic growth since 1991. The 2001 census shows that internal migration has picked up rapidly during the 1990s. Compared to intra-state (short) movement, inter-state (long distance) migration has grown faster. The states with higher per capita income and larger dominance of non-agricultural sector show not only high in-migration but also high out-migration rates. Poverty ratio is not found related with outmigration rates at the state level. On the contrary, migration rates are higher in households with higher monthly per capita expenditure. Also, the socially disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not show higher mobility compared to other population categories. Thus the increased mobility of India's population in recent times is more confined to better off sections.
16	Migration, Remittances and	Chowdhury, M.M.	www.nottingham.ac.uk/economics/credit/ Centre for Research	In this study remittances are considered as an important component of GDP in many developing countries. In order to increase

	Competition in International Labour Market	(2009)	in Economic Development and International Trade, University of Nottingham No.09/02 July 2009	remittance inflows many countries are now actively involved in labour export and thereby competing with other labour exporting countries in the international market. In this paper we have conceptualised the competition by proposing a model where two countries export labour to a third country. The third country imposes differential tax rates on the income of foreign workers. We have explored the process of imposition of tax rates by importing country and found that tax burden is higher for the country with higher labour endowment.
17	Rural to Urban Migration: A District Level Analysis for India	MITRA,A .,& MURAY AMA, M. (2008)	Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO IDE Discussion Paper. No. 137. 2008.3 http://hdl.handle.net/2344/729 Japan	This study Based on the recent census data this paper analyses the district level rural to urban migration rates (both intra-state and the inter-state) among males and females separately. Both the rates are closely associated irrespective of whether the migrants originate from the rural areas within the state or outside the state. This would suggest that women usually migrate as accompanists of the males. Though many of the relatively poor and backward states actually show large population mobility, which is primarily in search of a livelihood, the mobility of male population is also seen to be prominent in the relatively advanced states like Maharashtra and Gujarat. Rapid migration of rural females within the boundaries of the states is, however, evident across most of the regions. The social networks, which play an important role in the context of migration are prevalent among the short distance migrants and tend to lose their significance with a rise in the distance between the place of origin and destination though there are some exceptions to this phenomenon. Besides the north-south divide in the Indian context is indeed a significant phenomenon with a few exceptions of metropolitan cities. As regards the effect of factors at the place of destination, prospects for better job

				opportunities are a major determinant of male migration. Low castes and minority groups tend to pull migration through network effects. Among females also these effects are evident though with the inclusion of the male migration rate they become less significant. Finally the paper brings out the policy implications.
18	Trends and Patterns of Internal Migration in India, 1971-2001	Lusome, R., and Bhagat, R.B. (2006)	Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP) during 7-9 June, 2006, Thiruvananthapuram.	In this study "Internal migration is now recognized as an important factor in influencing social and economic development, especially in developing countries. Indian censuses record that in 2001, 309 million persons were migrants based on place of last residence, which constitute about 30% of the total population of the country. This is nearly double the number of internal migrants as recorded in the census of 1971 (159 million). This suggests that socio-economic changes in the last three decades have greatly affected the mobility of the population. This paper attempts to provide the trends and patterns of internal migration during 1971-2001 on the basis of census data for that period. Findings show that the composition of internal migration has changed over the years. Moreover, it is observed that the growth of internal migrants differs by sex as well as the streams of migration and the mobility of Indian population has significantly increased during the 1990s.
19	'Rural-to-Urban Migration in LDCs: A Test of Two Rival Models'	Bhattacharya (2002)	Journal of International Development. Vol.14, No.7. 2002	In this study regression analysis of intra-state rural-urban migration models on the basis of 1981 census data has examined the impact of the SC and ST status as a proxy of social network, on rural-urban migration. His unit of data is state level data and he has analyzed only those who mentioned 'employment' as the reason of migration. In his findings, the presence of SC population in urban areas is found to give positive effect on the migration of SCs from rural areas while SC Incidence in

				rural regions is seen to reduce out-migration rates. The ST status, however, was seen not have any effects on rural-to-urban migration.
20	Internl migration in india : 1961-1991	Singh, D.P. (1998).	DEMOGRAPHY INDIA. **1998** Jan-Jun; 27(1):245-61.	This study updates knowledge about emerging patterns of migration during 1961-91 in India. Data were obtained from the 1991 census. Findings are presented for migration volume, distance, and place of last residence, stream and duration of residence, reasons, and international flows. The number of migrants in 1991 amounted to 230 million of a total population of 838.6 million (27.4%). The volume of migrants increased from 144.8 million to 203.5 million during 1961-81. The percentage of migrants of total population declined over time. The percentage of migrants moving to a place different from birth declined for both sexes from 20.8% to 14.6% for males and from 46% to 41.2% for females. In 1991, 16.2% were intra-district moves; 7.1% were inter-district moves; 3.3% were inter-state moves; and 0.8% was international moves (6.9 million people). All four migration streams showed a decline in percentage share to total population over time. Females dominated short-distance moves, and their numbers increased in medium- and long-distance migration. Short-distance migration in 1991 accounted for 59% of total migration. Medium-distance inter-district migration accounted for 25.7% of the total. Long-distance or inter-state migration accounted for 11.9%. 3% of migrants were international migrants. The dominant stream was rural to rural (64%), especially intra-district. The main reasons for migration were marriage among females and employment among males. The second most important reason was movement with parents or relatives. In recent years, in-migration increased from Bangladesh and countries outside Asia, such as Africa.

RESEARCH GAP

On a deep analysis of all the international and national studies on migration it is evident that migration has become significant over a period of time. All the studies have identified variety of causes of migration and its related consequences. However, no comparative study has been conducted to measure the impact of people migration during pre and post globalization period in India.

This justifies the selection of topic selected by the researcher.

Need of the study:

Given current economic environment of India, migration has become very important issue. Migration in India is mostly influenced by social structure and patterns of development. Selected zones like some districts of Eastern zones and North zones are very rural and poor area. They have many socio and economic problems like job, education, infrastructure facilities etc.

There is migration at a large scale from Eastern zones and Northern zones; it is because of the following factors –

- Lack of Job Opportunity – In Selected zones there is scarcity of power supply i.e. there is no proper industrialization. Power is important factor for the development of the state. People Compelled to survive on agriculture.

- Lack of Infrastructure facilities – In selected zones power supply is very less by which infrastructure facility is very poor.

- Lack of Educational Facilities – Educational facility are not proper in there area's by which people migrate to other developed area's for providing better educational facilities and for better life style.

- Lack of Safety – In the rural area of certain district there is lack of safety measures. Peoples feel unsafe for their family and moved towards urban areas.

In these zonal states government can generate hydroelectric power but unfortunately a limited amount of the power is generated which is not sufficient for the proper development of their areas. Lands of these areas are fertile but the farmer not fully utilized their lands for the proper production like Punjab & Haryana. Due to lack of advance technique of agriculture and government support, farmer depends on traditional farming. There is no proper advancement of farming facilities like other state such as western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab where the farmers use advanced techniques of farming. Hybrid seeds, advance technique of irrigation system etc.

Hence, researcher feels the need to identify, analyse the pattern and impact of migration on economic development from different zones and suggest a model for effective utilization of economic resources of migration.

Implication of the study:

Due to globalization labour migration rate is highly increased over a period of time. The world is presently facing economic crisis due to which economics world over are considered to be entering into prolonged slowdown in economic activities. Labour migration rate is highly fluctuated during economic slowdown period.

Migration of any kind disturbs the regional distribution balance. At one side, migration increases the burden on the place where people migrate and on the other hand there is a situation of underutilisation of economic resources in place of origin. The present study focuses on the situation under which the people compelled to leave their place to increase their life standard and to earn livelihood and they migrate towards the developed places.

Present study shall help in understanding the need of re-distribution of labour and optimum utilisation of economic resources of migration. This study will have both policy as well as economic implication.

Objectives of Study:

1. To identify specific socio-economic correlates of labour migration in selected zones of India.
2. Comparative study of labour migration in India with special reference to pre-post globalisation of Indian economy.
3. Comparative study of labour migration in four selected zones of India in selected reference period.
4. To relate global economic movement and international labour migration from India.
5. To suggest a dynamic model of labour migration.

RESEARCH OUTLAY

Research Methodology:

- **Hypothesis of the study** :
  - H_0: - Global Economic movement and Labour Migration are independent.
  - H_0:- Labour migration in Pre and post globalization era is independent.
  - H_0:- Labour Migration rate of selected zones are independent.

Sample Area & Sample Size

Data:	Secondary
Data source:	Research papers, Books, Periodicals, Journals and Government websites etc.
Period of study:	1971-2011 (40 years)
Type of Research:	Combination of descriptive and explorative research
Area of Study:	East zone, West zone, North zone, South zone

- **Statistical tools to be used**:

Objective 1	Content Analysis
Objective 2	Time Series Analysis
Objective 3	Pattern Analysis
Objective 4	Variance Analysis
Objective 5	Appropriate statistical software will be used for causal mapping and dynamic modelling. And other appropriate statistical tools may be applied depending on the nature of data.

Note:-

1. Appropriate statistical tools will be applied for hypothesis testing.

- **Data presentation** :
  - Tables
  - Bar Graphs
  - Percentage

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- ✓ www.ssrn.com
- ✓ www.allaboutbihar.com
- ✓ www.businessdictionary.com
- ✓ www.glossery.econoguru.com
- ✓ www.scribid.com

Magazines & Newspaper

- Economic Survey (Magazine)
- Yozna (Magazine)
- India Today (Magazine)
- Annual Report of India (magazine)
- Times of India (News paper)
- The Indian Express (News paper)
- The Hindustan times (News paper)

Journals

- ❖ Asia- Pacific Population Journal
- ❖ Economic & Political Weekly

Glossary of Terms

"Causal Mapping – Causal mapping indicates specific interactions among cause & effect variables. It explains direct links between variables and considered better than influence diagrams.

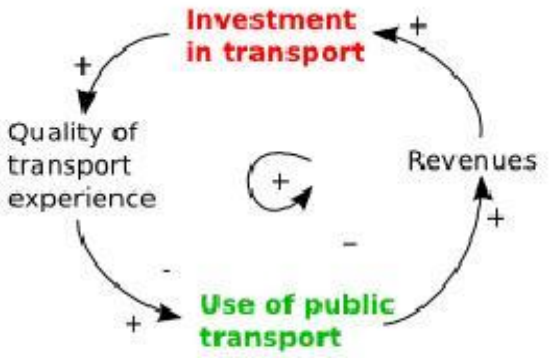
Causal maps are a visual representation of all the key elements and flows that make up a system and the direct causal links that connect them. It is the discipline with which "direct links" are created that differentiates true causal maps from "influence diagrams".

Being visual it is easier to explain certain elements of the system and how they interact (compared to text or prose); hence it is very useful as a "visual framework" worth which to engage stakeholders.

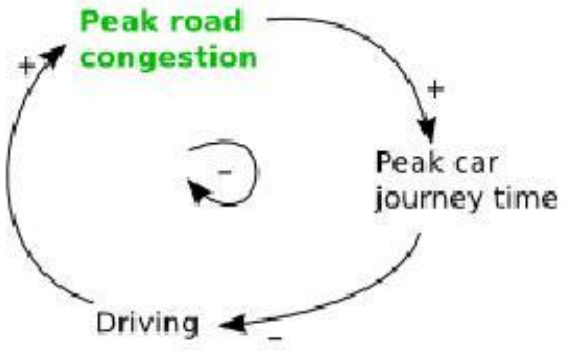
Causal mapping is useful for understanding complex systems in social sciences, economics, and business, because by mapping cause and effect between variables, one often finds feedback loops which inhibit or accelerate growth, and which result in unanticipated 2nd/3rd order effects

In the example given in the diagrams below, **Red** words represent actions or policies, **Green** words represent outcomes in which we are interested. Arrows represent influence, with + indicating same direction, and - indicating opposite direction.[7]

There are two basic types of feedback loops:



Reinforcing feedback accelerates growth or decline



Balancing feedback creates stability, inhibits change

"Labour Migration - Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labour migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad.[8]

[7] http://www.diemconsulting.co.uk/causalmapping.html

[8] http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-migration/key-migration-terms-1.html#skilled-migrant

"**Migration** – Migration relates with relocation or permanent movement from one place to another place. This includes people who move from one city to another city, one state to another state, one country to another country. It also includes those who move from rural to cities. Migration however usually doesn't include those who move from one part of city to another part."[9]

"**Labour** – The aggregate of all human physical and mental effort used in creation of goods and services. Labour is a primary factor of production. The size of a nation's labour force is determined by the size of its adult population and the extent to which the adults are either working or as prepared to offer their labours for wages."[10]

"**Migrant** – The term migrant was usually understood to cover all where the decision to migrate was taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of 'Personal Convenience' and without intervention of an external compelling factors; it therefore applied to persons, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family.

"Casual Migration – Small movements between neighbouring district and gain importance if the district is situated across the state boundary.

"**Temporary Migration** – This type of migration relates to temporary work like journeys on business or in connection with pilgrimages, marriage ceremonies etc.

"**Periodic Migration** – This type of migration related to particular period of time when labour demand is very high. Like seasonal migration for harvesting purpose to earn their livelihood.

"**Semi-Permanent** – It is a type of migration in which the person earns their livings at another places but they maintain their original own homes and ultimately return to that place.

"**Permanent Migration** – In this type of migration the people migrates from original place due to unavailability of basic needs such as electricity, water availability, improve communication facility or change political condition.

"**Interstate Migration** – Interstate migration means movement of people from one state to another state for work purpose.

"Intrastate Migration – Intra state migration means movement of people under the state boundary from one district to another district.

[9] www.glossery.econoguru.com
[10] www.businessdictionary.com

Annexure 2

Proposed Chapters of Thesis

Chapter I	**Introduction**
Chapter II	Research Outlay • Present state of knowledge • Need of the study • Objective of the study • Research design
Chapter III	Socio-Economic Profile of Selected Zones
Chapter IV	Analysis – I Global economic movement ➢ Pattern of labour migration with reference to globalization.
Chapter V	Analysis – II ➢ Migration & Socio- Economic profile of selected zones of India. ❖ Impact Study
Chapter VI	Model for Labour Migration in Selected Zones ➢ Causal Mapping and modelling
Chapter VII	Conclusion & Suggestion Reference Bibliography Annexure

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